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Price One Shilling.

NOTICE
THE TRADE
THE JACKAL QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA
QUEENSLAND DISCUSSION OF PENGUIN PROTECTION
"PROFITEERING IN THE JUNGLE"
BABOONS IN SOUTH AFRICA
A YELLOW GOLYBOSH
WILD ANIMALS AFTER DEATH
THE LONDON AQUARIUM SOCIETY
FUNERAL OF THE LATE JAMES W. BOSTOCK
PUBLIC MEN I HAVE KNOWN
GENERAL NOTES

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E. 1.

Ten minutes from Mark Lane and Aldgate Stations. Fifteen minutes from London Bridge Station.

Buses pass Leman Street, Whitechapel, from all parts thence five minutes walk.

F.O.O. payable at Leman Street, East.

Cheques crossed "London County & Westminster Bank."

ALL PREVIOUS LISTS HEREBY CANCELLED.

TERMS.—NOTICE.—All goods are sold for prompt cash, and Customers must take all risk from time of leaving my establishment. Stock once sold cannot be taken back. **TELEPHONE.**—Orders can be received on telephone, 4360 AVENUE from any part of Great Britain any time day and night. **LETTERS.**—Are answered by return of post, and orders executed same day as received. Full name and address with every communication. **DELIVERY.**—Stock is generally delivered direct to the various London Railway Termini but no particular train can be guaranteed. **PURCHASING.**—I am always open to purchase any duplicates or other stock. Kindly make offers for same

Arrivals of Wild Animals in Great Britain.

Commencing January, 1919.

COMPILED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN.

BOSTOCK—

May, 1919. 1 Leopard, with few small African animals.

HAMLYN—

February. 1 Mandrill.

3 Monkeys.

March. 4 Baboons.

1 Serval.

1 Cinet.

13 Pandas.

1 Cat.

400 Monkeys.

April 4 Sea Lions.

May 2 Zebras.

6 Porcupines.

1 Hunting Dog.

2 Dingoes.

1 Thar.

8 Baboons.

2 Meercats.

June. 1 Hyæna.

18 Rhesus.

1 Bonnet.

1 Malabar Squirrel.

1 Hamadrias Baboon.

21 Penguins.

July. 8 Seals, 11 Mynahs, 120 Avadavats, 1 Squirrel Monkey, 50 Rattlesnakes 61 Bull Snakes, 20 Corais, 16 Testaceous Snakes, 120 Imported Australian Finches, 3 Black Swans, 16 imported African Finches, 2 Blue Budgerigars, 1 Monster Egyptian Mongoose, 1 Squirrel Monkey, 1 Vervet, 1 Ringtail, 6 Polar Bear Cubs direct from The North Cape.

For arrivals (Oct.) see "The Trade."

WORLD'S ZOOLOGICAL—

January. Nil.

February. Nil.

March. Nil.

April. Nil.

May. Nil.

June. Nil.

July. Nil.

August. Nil.

September. Nil.

Only arrivals during 1919:—

1 Rcan.

1 White Oryx.

2 Gazelles.

1 Lion, 3—4 years old, shewing mane.

2 Lion Cubs.

1 Jackal.

15 Baboons.

1 Tortoise.

1 Python.

2 Cheetahs.

1 Leopard Cub.

1 Spotted Hyæna.

1 Vulture.

5 Monkeys.

5 Cranes.

4 Ostriches.

4 Pelicans, and some Storks.

THESE ARE THE ACTUAL IMPORTATIONS.

JOHN D. HAMLYN

TELEPHONE: AVENUE 4360.

ALL TELEGRAMS ADDRESSED:
"HAMLYN, LONDON DOCKS, LONDON."
CABLES: "HAMPARK, LONDON."

All Postal Orders to be made payable at
LEMAN STREET, EAST.

Cheques crossed
"London County and Westminster Bank."

JOHN D. HAMLYN,
Dealer in Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Fish.
221, ST. GEORGES STREET, LONDON, E. 1.
(Opposite London Docks).

15th January, 1920.

All Previous Lists Cancelled.

Terms: Cash Only. The Railways and Steamship Companies insist upon carriage in advance, that being so, I charge my Clients cost forward. Boxes in all cases are extra for the larger animals, but I much prefer them returned. The cost of wood, coupled with the ridiculous price of labour necessitate the charge being made.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF SOUTH AFRICAN BIRDS.

Violet-eared Waxbills	each	30/-	box 1/-	carriage	1/6
Blue-breasted Waxbills	"	10/-	"	"	"
St. Helena Waxbills	"	7/6	"	"	"
Giant Whydahs	"	30/-	"	"	"
Queen Whydahs	"	20/-	"	"	"
Pintail Whydahs	"	10/-	"	"	"
Rock Buntings	"	6/-	"	"	"
Redcapped Larks	"	10/-	"	"	"
Cape Red-winged Francolin	"	60/-	"	"	"
Triangular Spotted Pigeon	"	20/-	"	"	"
Alario Finches	"	5/-	"	"	"
Cape Sparrow	"	5/-	"	"	"
Song Sparrow	"	5/-	"	"	"
Redheaded Finches	"	3/6	"	"	"
Scalycrowned Finches	"	6/-	"	"	"
Rufa Picta Finch	"	6/-	"	"	"
Peachfaced Love birds	"	20/-	"	"	"
Cape Dwarf Chameleon	"	20/-	"	"	"

Please Note :—

All these birds are collected by my own Agents in the Transvaal
Do not on any account pay more than above prices.
I am receiving monthly consignments of 1,000.
These prices hold good until further Notice.

All African birds are kept at 65, Upper East Smithfield.

EUROPEAN BIRDS—Monthly Arrivals.

Piping Bullfinches, Six guineas each

Extra sized „ 7/6 each, cage and carriage 2/6
Seven in a row for 42/-

Extra sized Goldfinches 7/6 each. cage and carriage 2/6.
Seven in a row for 42/-.

Siskins, extra fine, 6/- each, cage and carriage 2/6, seven in a
row for 35/-

Roller Canaries, No. 1 class 40/- each, cage and carriage 2/6
These have exquisite song, seven in a row for £9.

Occasionally I receive Hen Bullfinches, Siskins, Goldfinches. To
ensure your receiving the above, you must send cash with order,
they will be sent on arrival.

No birds are sent away without the money.

The risk of travelling is the Buyers.

ITALIAN GOLD FISH.

The only Importer of Italian Goldfish since 1914,

Three Sizes

Mixed, 50/- for 100, carriage paid, 500 for £10, carriage paid
Can to be returned or 5/- extra paid,

No other quantities sold.

These have been supplied to every Dealer in Great Britain and
given great satisfaction.

CUBAN BIRDS.

The only Dealer in Great Britain to send a Collector to the
Island of Cuba. The following should arrive end of Jan. 1920.

72 Mocking Birds	}	Prices on application ————— These are the names that are given me by my Collector	
32 Peruvian Canaries			
250 Bluebirds stripped			
47 Butterfly Birds red and green			
70 Black Sparrows			
200 Cuban Finches			
20 Cuban Parrots			
27 Cuban Doves			
12 Trojans			
5 Quails			
10 Jays	}		
11 Shrew Rats			
8 Tortoises, large and small			

My Collector will proceed in February to Brazil for 500 Amazon
Parrots, 50 Macaws, 100 Marmozets and 1000 small birds.

Prices will be reasonable—Parrots 25/- to 30/- each.

1 African Lioness, £100

1 Brown Bear, very tame, £30

1 Spring-bok, female, (*Gazella euchores*) £25

2 Llamas white each £30

- 7 Chacma Baboons (*Cynocephalus porcarius*) each £12
 Some very large ones expected £20 each
- 5 Vervet Monkeys (*Cercopithecus lalandii*) each £4 5s.
 Large fine showy animals—very attractive.
- 2 Sphinx Baboon, medium size, each £7
- 1 Callitrix Monkey, £4
- 1 Pigtailed Monkey (*Macacus nemestrinus*) very fine £12
- 1 very large male Rhesus Monkey £10
- 1 " " female " " £10
- 2 good sized male " " each £8
- 1 Small Hamadrias Baboon £7
- 30 Rhesus, (*Macacus rhesus*) each £3 10s.
- 1 Rhesus, Golden color, very tame £20
 The only one in Great Britain
- 2 Emus full grown, bred in South Africa, each £20
- 1 Rhea, medium size, each £15
- 3 Stanley Cranes, (*Anthropoides paradisea*) each £16
- 2 Pairs Cereopsis Geese, pair, £15
- 4 Egyptian Geese, imported birds, each 15/-
- 1 Impeyan Pheasant, cock very fine, (*Lophophorus impeyanus*) £12
- 1 Peacock Pheasant, cock, very fine, (*Polyplectron chinquis*) £10
- 1 Pair Elliots Pheasants very fine, (*Phasianus Elliotti*) £12
- 1 Pair Swinhoes Pheasants, very fine (*Euplocamus swinhoii*) £10
- 3 Hens, 1 Cock, Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalea picta*) for £7
- 3 Horned Guinea Fowls (*Numida cornuta*) each 50/-
- 1 Peregrine Falcon, hunting, each 60/-
- 1 South African Eagle Owl, very rare, (*Bubo maculosus*) each £5
- 1 Barn Owl (*Strix flammea*) each 20/-
- 2 Scops Owl (*Scops giu*) " 20/-
- 4 Common Kestrels " 5/-
- 1 African Purple Heron for £5
- 2 Wood-pigeons each 10/-
- 3 Indian Pied Mynahs, interesting " £2
- 6 Grey-winged Ousels for £10 or each £2
- 10 Virginian Red Cardinals " £4
- 1 Red-crested Cardinal " £1
- 1 Green Cardinal " £2
- 1 Euops Conure " 2
- 1 Brown-cheeked Conure " 2
- 2 Pennant Parrakeets, adult £4 others £3
- 3 Cock Zebras each 8/-
- 9 Mexican Rose Finches " 12/6
- 1 Pair Saffron Finches for 25/-
- 1 Olive Finch " 12/6

A few Paradise Whydahs, Combassous, Silverbills, at 5/- each
 all round.

Some very fine Red Avadavats or Strawberry Finches, 20/6 dozen,
 or 5/6 pair, plus 2/6 box and carriage.

With all the above birds 2/6 extra must be sent for postage,
 package and carriage.

- 4 Common Herons, each 25/- 1 Indian Crested Babbler £2

SNAKES.

All deposited at The Zoological Gardens, Regents Park.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|-----|
| 1 | Indian Python 16-17 feet | for | £50 |
| 2 | American Bull Snakes | each | £4 |
| 4 | " Coachwhip Snakes | " | £4 |
| 3 | Texas Rattlesnakes | " | £4 |

An assortment of South African Snakes to arrive shortly.

SHETLAND PONIES.

Constantly on hand. Three very fine hardy little animals now on view, £16 each.

BUDGERIGARS.

Adult Greens 17/6 pair, 2/6 for box and carriage.

Adult Yellows 25/6 pair, 2/6 " " "

These are genuine reliable birds.

YORKSHIRE CANARIES.

A few reliable pairs of breeding birds, pair 25/6

THE ORIGINAL GREEN CANARY

to arrive direct from the Canary Islands shortly.

Prices on Arrival.

Carriage in every case extra.

Cash with all orders.

All stock travels at Buyers risk.

Unless you agree to above, don't order.

JOHN D. HAMLYN.

NEW DEPARTURE.

Hamlyn's Exotic Birdfood.

Specially prepared for all Insectivorous Birds.

Large tins 3/- Small tins 1/9 or 4/6 lb.

A TRIAL IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Hamlyn's Pick-me-up 2/- lb.

Yolk of Egg 3/6 lb. 10 lbs. 30/6.

Dried Flies 3/- lb. 10 lbs. 25/6.

Ants Eggs 3/6 lb.

Dried White Ants, very rare, 5/- per lb.

Canary Seed 12 lbs. 12/-.

Cuttlefish 3/- 2 lbs.; 48/- 50 lbs. ; 112 lbs. for 90/-.

Kindly state wants of other Seed. Only above quantities sold.

Cash with order only. All carriage extra.

Stamped envelope required for all enquiries as regards the above.

Profits do not allow for any expenses.

Hamlyn's Menagerie Magazine.

EDITED BY JOHN D. HAMLYN

No. 8.—Vol. 5.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 1919.

PRICE ONE SHILLING

Notice.

The subscription for Vol. V., 1919—20, is 10/—, post free. All subscriptions commence with this number. Yearly subscriptions only received. Specimen copies can be sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine should communicate at once with the Editor.

All letters to be addressed in future:—

JOHN D. HAMLYN,

**221, St. George's Street, London Docks, E 1,
London.**

Telephone, Avenue 4360.

Telegrams, Hamlyn, London Docks, London.

The Editor will be pleased to receive sporting articles and reminiscences, as well as items of news and reports of sport from all parts of the world. If stamped directed envelope be enclosed, the contributions will be returned if unsuitable.

The Trade.

By **JOHN D. HAMLYN.**

Going to press somewhat later than usual, I am enabled to give my readers some idea of the Christmas trade.

During the whole of my eventful life I have never known such an enormous volume of trade the past few weeks. Birds and pets of every description have been in great demand.

The various West End houses have been large buyers for their own particular patrons. Just to give an illustration. The first consignment of Continental Rollers, Bullfinches, Siskins and Goldfinches, to the value of £400, were all sold in the one day; in fact, in six hours, the demand being so great that quite double the number could have been sold.

I might say in passing that I have arranged for monthly consignments of the above stock, more especially Piping Bullfinches. The next consignment of Rollers will be birds in extra fine song.

CUBAN STOCK.

My Collector cables he has 700 assorted birds and eleven animals. I am awaiting full particulars which shall be duly announced.

INDIAN STOCK.

The value of the rupee prevents my making further importations for a while.

AFRICAN STOCKS

continue to arrive monthly.

The last importation which contained Amethyst Sunbirds and Touraons turned out well. The Sunbirds are living well. There are only seven now on hand. In the next consignment there should be Hunting Dogs, Aard Wolves, a great variety of Snakes, with some Blue Duiker. I am in treaty for a male Giraffe, three years old; when purchase has been actually completed, particulars will be announced.

SENEGAL BIRDS

have lately arrived at Marseilles. In consequence of the deplorable state of the French railways, I could not arrange for these birds to travel safely to London. The same remark applies to all live stock arriving either at Bordeaux or Marseilles.

Mr. Westley T. Page received some Storks, Ducks and Bulls ex "Malancha" from Mr. Harper in Calcutta.

Chance arrivals have been none so far as London is concerned.

Goldfish arrive from Italy now monthly; they are mixed sizes, and travel well.

I look forward with confidence to the trade for the coming year, 1920.

There will be a great demand for all stocks, and my arrangements are now made for the supply of same.

I wish my readers the Compliments of the Season.



The Jackal Question in South Africa.

The Midland Farmers' Association has for some time been considering an effective scheme for waging war in South Africa against carnivorous vermin, especially the jackal, the farmers' greatest enemy in these parts. It is generally admitted that the effects of the existing Vermin Extermination Ordinance are futile, and hunting clubs seldom succeed in destroying vermin.

The scheme is to be put up jackal proof fences on boundaries throughout the district, subdividing the area into four portions in which systematic trapping and hunting will be adopted. The area to be covered is 80,000 morgen at a maximum cost of £42,000.

Reckoned on a 20 years' redemption loan basis, it would cost a landowner 22/- for interest, maintenance of patrol, etc., per annum for a farm of 100 morgen, or £22 for a 2,000 morgen farm for 20 years. The Government is being approached with a view to passing legislation making contribution towards the cost of the erection of vermin proof fences on boundaries obligatory on adjoining owners.

Various amendments were suggested tending to make the Vermin Extermination Ordinance more practicable and productive of service by substituting Divisional Councils for Circle Committees, to make the annual Congresses more representative of Vermin Clubs, and to have hunting carried out under supervision and properly qualified huntsmen.

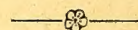
The proposal with regard to ring fencing will be brought forward at the forthcoming Congress at Queenstown, and already considerable interest is being evinced in the scheme.



Queensland Discussion of Penguin Protection.

At the Brisbane Congress of the Royal Australian Ornithologists' Union, Mr. C. Lord (Tasmania) emphasised the necessity for Macquarie

Island being made a sanctuary for the preservation of the penguin. Captain White (South Australia) moved that this Union is of the opinion that Macquarie Island should be declared a sanctuary for the perpetuation of the fauna of the Antarctic. He said that the Federal Government proposed to buy the Island from Tasmania, which asked £15,000 for it. This was rather high, seeing that the island was leased for £40 a year for private exploitation. Dr. Mawson had said there would very soon be a dash into Antarctica to secure its furs and oils, and it was very desirable that the Federal Government should step in and make a sanctuary of Macquarie Island. Mr. Lord seconded the motion, which was carried, and the Council was empowered to take action even to the expenditure of funds to secure the object of the motion.



"Profiteering in the Jungle."

"The Times," 8th December, prints the following:—

Sir,—Re your article published in "The Times" of August 4, 1919, under the heading of "New Creatures at the Zoo." The statement that "it is not expected that the gaps in the collection of animals in the Zoological Gardens will be filled until the desire to profiteer has disappeared from the tropical jungle" is of considerable interest to us, as until recently we were five brothers (now four) who are engaged in big game hunting in Uganda and Central Africa, chiefly for ivory and skins, but always with an eye to obtaining some rare live animal which might be sold to the highest bidder, either the Royal Zoological Society or a similar society on the Continent or in America.

In conjunction with coffee planting in Uganda, we always made a living out of this in pre-war days, and in June last, when we were demobilized, two of us proceeded to the Belgian Congo on a hunting expedition. During this trip some ivory and lion skins were obtained, and we were also fortunate enough to secure a newly born female gorilla on Mount Mikeno at an altitude of 10,000ft.; this animal is now three months old, and is in the best of health, and we have decided to sell her to the highest bidder, and have already invited an offer from the Royal Zoological Society; we also secured the skins and complete skeletons of a full-grown male and female gorilla, for which we also intend inviting offers from various museums and from any private collectors with whom we can get in touch.

Unfortunately this otherwise successful expedition was marred by the death of one of the two "profiteers," who was killed by a lion near Rutshuru, in the Belgian Congo, during the return journey, they having camped there for a few days in order to secure some lion skins and cubs if possible before leaving the Congo.

There is little doubt that the public (with a very few exceptions) who spend a pleasant afternoon at the Zoo gazing at the animals in their cages have no idea of the difficulties and dangers incurred in coping with these animals in their natural haunts, and we venture the opinion that your representative who writes about "profiteering" in the jungle has yet a great deal to learn about his subject.

Possibly profiteering is carried on in connexion with buying and selling animals, but to describe this as "profiteering in the tropical jungle" tends to give the public the idea that the man who actually hunts the animals is the profiteer, whereas the hunter merely sells his specimens to the highest bidder.

There are various agents in every country who buy up animals from natives and others in order to sell them again to zoological societies and collectors, but these gentlemen are not to be found in the jungle, but in the towns in close proximity thereto, and whether or not their dealings can be described as profiteering is not for us to say, but we would remind the writer of your article that prices out here for all necessities have gone up enormously since the Armistice, and there is no doubt that this is due to a great extent to profiteering at home, and would suggest to him that he would be making better use of his pen if he left us in the jungles alone and turned his attention to those well-fed and well-housed profiteers at his own doorstep, who by their dealings are doing the country incalculable harm.

We are Sir, yours, etc.,

FOUR JUNGLE PROFITEERS?

Zoological Societies have no idea of the expenses incurred by the ordinary dealer in collecting animals, beasts, birds and reptiles.

Unfortunately for the dealer, these Societies receive exceptional treatment, firstly as regards cost of animals abroad, secondly low charges of freightage, and finally the recompense to those on steamer.

I have had forty years knowledge of shipping and speak from experience over that time.

The freightage now from South Africa is 140/- per ton for birds and 180/- for animals.

Directly these Societies, with the assistance of the general public, can persuade the Union Castle Mail Co. to reduce their charges, well and good.

Let me inform all and sundry that instead of stock getting cheaper, the prices will be considerably higher in the future.

The Profiteers are the Steamship Companies who, holding a monopoly, charge traders any price they like.

It is unlimited blackmail pure and simple.

J.D.H.



Baboons in South Africa.

DRIVEN TO DESPERATION BY DROUGHT.

In a particularly mountainous part of the Oudtshoorn district around the farms, known as Vergelegen, lying some 20 miles from the town, baboons have been increasing to an enormous extent during the last few years, writes an Oudtshoorn correspondent. They have become not only defiant in their attitude towards their superior cousins, but have actually attacked them at a lonely spot in the veld where the road winds up hill and down dale. A baboon has followed the ordinary Cape cart of a farmer, and in such a menacing way that a man, unprotected by firearms, has thought discretion the better part of valour, and so whipped up his horses and got out of range of the big brute, which, expelled from the troop on account of senility, has tried to vent his spite on human beings. On another occasion the self-same Simian possibly has tried to pull a young cyclist from his machine in the same vicinity, and round about these parts the farmers will seldom venture into the veld without specially trained baboon-dogs or firearms.

Owing to the drought the baboon finds that it is difficult to live. There are no crops growing, while the succulent bulbs and berries have been either so depleted or dried up that he is at his wits end to keep body and—tail together. He has taken to killing young ostriches which he may come upon in the ostrich camps, which are within striking distance of his strongholds. The young chicks are ripped open by his strong finger and he has a good meal off a month old chick. Ostrich chicks however, with the boom in feathers

are rather expensive luxuries, and thus a very close guard is kept on the young birds by day, their safety being guaranteed by night, a period when the baboon will not even rob an orchard, for he, like some of his younger cousins, is terribly afraid of the dark and incidentally his arch-enemy, the leopard.

At Vergelegen recently a farmer reported the passing through of a troop of 300 baboons. A small lucerne patch, a fodder they do not touch in normal times, was simply devoured whole sale and the crops ruined, but they were chivvied by farmer and dogs, and made off into some rugged redhills and krantzies, whither the dogs followed. Here it was that one of Mr. Delport's pack of splendid baboon dogs met a peculiar fate. There was a big male, who was in the rear of the troop, who was acting as a defender of the weaker ones, and he took up his stand on the edge of the krantz, as the best dog of the pack, rounding him off, went in to give battle. It lasted less than a fraction of a second, as the powerfully built hound ran into him he leaped aside, gripped the dog about its middle and hurled it over the krantz. The hound fell some 50 or 60 feet, but the plucky animal lived throughout the whole of the day and only succumbed the next from, as the post-mortem examination revealed, internal injuries. Game dogs from the town, which set off after a troop of baboons in this vicinity, are never seen again, and quite recently a local bushman enthusiast saw the last of a fine specimen of Airedale as the dog disappeared over a hillock in pursuit of a troop of baboons.



A Yellow Golybosh.

REPRINTED
FROM "THE NEW YORK TIMES."

Captain Sylvester Ruddles, formerly of the Formosa Fencibles, and who now describes himself as a Christian Scientist and a dealer in ivory nuts, arrived yesterday from Africa, accompanied by his native servant, Dingbad, bringing what he avers to be the only specimen of the striped yellow golybosh of the Umdingo forests on the upper Congo in captivity. The animal is said by its owner to be the biggest and fiercest specimen of the wildcat tribe in Africa.

The Captain, who was lunching yesterday at the Ritz Carlton with his friend, Marmaduke M. Mizzle, the well-known Mincing Lane caraway seed merchant, appeared reluctant to talk about his pet, because, he said, to those who had not

explored the great forests of the Umdingo his description of a real yellow-striped golybosh might look somewhat exaggerated.

"This cat is so wild," said Captain Ruddles, "that the parents eat the offspring and oftentimes the offspring eat up their parents. The golybosh hates everything on earth so much that the animal will frequently whirl round at frightful velocity trying to eat itself up and sometimes succeeds. That is why the golybosh is so rare. In fact, it is almost extinct through these causes I have mentioned.

"Rararuzza, the name of the one I have brought with me, which means in the Umdingo language, 'Yellow fiend of the black forests,' was given to me by King Umlabo for saving the life of his only daughter, Uloba, from a rogue elephant who was chasing her round the sacred baobab trees one day when she was out collecting some grasshoppers to make a salad for King Umlabo's tiffin.

THE SALTED GRASSHOPPERS.

"The grasshoppers in the Umdingo land, I might mention are much larger than any other insects of their kind that I have ever seen in tropical countries. The natives dry them in the sun and throw salt on them and they are not at all bad."

Mr. Mizzle corroborated his friend's statement at this point, but added that he preferred the salted grasshoppers he had eaten at Sidi Okra in the Sahara Desert which, in his opinion, had a more gamey flavour than those of the Umdingo country.

"It was a pure fluke," the captain continued, "that I managed to hit the wild pachyderm in the right eye with my express rifle, because he was tearing up the baobabs with his powerful trunk and knocking down everything else that came in his way. Four big lions had just been taking their afternoon prow around the outskirts of the village, and I was lying doggo, as we call it on my couch quaffing a cup of tea. I had not lost any lions and did not wish to take the trouble in the hot sun to interfere with their promenade until I heard the Princess screaming at the top of her voice, in the Umdingo tongue, for help. Apparently the lions had faded to the forest when they say the rogue elephant coming with blood in his eye.

"The dear, fat, old King Umlabo was so grateful that he offered to give me his daughter Uloba and making me the heir-apparent to the throne of Umdingo.

PREFERRED TO VISIT MOTHER.

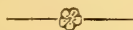
"I declined his kind offer with profuse thanks," Captain Ruddles said, "on the plea that I had to go home and see my aged mother, as I was the only son, and her sight was growing dim. After many attempts to induce me to change my mind, the King presented me with his pet wildcat Rararuzza, which he kept in a huge cage outside the royal huts under the shade of the giant palms.

"Some idea of the springing qualities of the yellow-striped golybosh may be imagined when I tell you that this wildest of the wildcats can leap into the air to catch a flying fox and eat it alive before returning to the ground. With its fondness for raw meat I had a great difficulty on my voyage from Udingo in the Upper Congo to New York to keep its appetite satisfied. I found that the meat on the steamship off the ice made Rararuzza so sayage that she tried to eat up poor Dingbad, my faithful servant, when he went to clean the cage.

"By a stroke of good fortune I met an old Sudan friend, the venerable Hakeem Afbab of Wadi Halfa, on the Gold Coast, who told me that the best thing to do was to give the golybosh powerful doses of hasheesh and feed the animal on kuskus, a kind of mush made from corn meal, as the drug would make the wildcat believe it was the choicest of raw meats."

Captain Ruddles added that the experiment had succeeded beyond his wildest expectations, and the only thing he was afraid of now was that his supply of hasheesh would run out before he got his pet Rararuzza safely to England. While he stops in New York the golybosh is being kept in an empty garage belonging to a friend of Mr. Mizzle, who takes a personal interest in the wildcat and talks to the animal every morning in the Malagash tongue, which he asserts is akin to that of the Udingo.

The faithful Dingbad is fed up and says he doesn't care who talks to Rararuzza.



Wild Animals after Death.

RESEARCH WORK AT THE ZOO.

The Prosectorium at the Zoological Gardens, used for research in comparative anatomy, has been reconstituted, and Professor Leiper, of the London School of Tropical Medicine, has been appointed director.

Professor Leiper, as a temporary lieutenant-colonel in the R.A.M.C., worked out the life-

history of the worm which causes bilharziosis in human beings and suggested measures which should suppress this plague in Egypt. He will have the direction of the staff and general superintendence of the laboratory. Three assistants have been appointed—Dr. Sonntag, M.D., late Captain, R.A.M.C., who is to take charge of anatomy; Dr. N. S. Lucas, M.B., Ch.B., of pathology; and Dr. G. M. Vevers, who is also an assistant to Dr. Leiper at the Tropical School of Parasitology.

Since the days of Owen and Huxley, the bodies of animals which die in the Zoological Gardens have been used for research in comparative anatomy. A succession of distinguished "prosectors" and many well-known surgeons and zoologists have added to the knowledge of the higher vertebrates by work at the Gardens. Shortly before the war, the old Prosectorium, which stood on a site now covered by the Mappin Terraces, was replaced by more commodious premises behind the Reptile House. The work was extended so as to include routine pathological investigation into the causes of death, and a pathologist was added to the staff. Dr. Beddard, F.R.S., the prosector, having retired on a pension, and Dr. Pimmer, F.R.S., the pathologist, having died during the latter years of the war, the work was carried on by voluntary help from Dr. Murray, director of the Cancer Research Institute, and Dr. Wood Jones. The council had now been able to place the Prosectorium on what it is hoped will be a permanent basis.

So far as anatomy is concerned, the first duty of the prosectorial staff is to see that all material is used to the best advantage. In addition to investigations carried out at the Gardens, material is supplied to other workers and to museums and laboratories. With regard to pathology, much time has to be occupied with the investigation and recording of the causes of death and giving advice to the Curator and the Garden Committee as to cases which suggest disinfection, changes of diet, or improvements in housing and accommodation for the living animals. But special investigations are also made, and material is supplied to other workers. Every living animal contains numbers of parasites of different kinds, some of them noxious and others apparently harmless. There is still an enormous field open with reference to the mere identification of these parasites, and hitherto undescribed species are constantly being found. In addition to such systematic work, the parasitologist has an unusual opportunity of tracing the complete life-histories of parasites and of advancing knowledge with respect to their detection and treatment in living animals.

The Prosectorium is not open to visitors to the Gardens, as this would interfere with the pro-

gress of the work. But it is available for special research, except such investigations as come under the Vivisection Act, and it is the hope of the Council that it may come to be as important a centre of scientific work as the richness of the available material justifies.



The London Aquarium Society.

This Society was established on November 21st, 1919, for the promotion of the study of Aquatic Life, Animal and Plant.

It consists of Ordinary, Associate, Honorary and Ex-officio members of either sex.

Ordinary Members are elected on a Certificate of Recommendation signed by two Ordinary Members, giving the names, residence, and description of the Candidate. The Certificate is read at two General Meetings, the Candidate being balloted for at the Second Meeting.

The Annual Subscription is Five Shillings, payable on election, and subsequently in advance on the 1st January in each succeeding year.

Ordinary Members only are eligible to vote, and to hold Office.

The Annual Subscriptions of Ordinary Members may be compounded for at any time for Two Pounds, Ten Shillings.

Associate Members are elected under similar conditions to Ordinary Members, and have all the privileges of Ordinary Members, except that they may not propose Candidates for Membership, Vote, or hold Office.

The Annual Subscription is Two Shillings and Sixpence, payable on election, and subsequently in advance on 1st January in each succeeding year.

Members elected after the 1st July in any year pay Three Shillings and Sixpence if Ordinary, and One Shilling and Sixpence, if Associate, for that year.

The Council in whom the management of the affairs of the Society is vested, is elected annually and is composed of the President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and not more than twelve other Ordinary Members.

Any person desirous of becoming a Member of the Society may obtain further particulars of the Honorary Secretary, 252, Caledonian Road, London, N.1.



Funeral of the late James W. Bostock.

The mortal remains of Mr. James W. Bostock who was the oldest member of the world-famed

Bostock family, was laid to rest on Monday in Abney Park Cemetery, in a grave adjoining the one where his brother Frank was laid to rest seven years ago.

The coffin was of beautiful polished pine with massive brass fittings, and bore the following inscription:—

James William Bostock,
Died 18th December, 1919,
Aged 63 Years.

The principal mourners were:—Mrs. J. W. Bostock, Mr. E. H. Bostock, Mrs. Frank Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fitt, Mr. Gus Bostock, Miss C. Bostock, Lieut. Francis Bostock, Miss Boyes, Mr. W. Russell, Mrs. P. Collins, senr., Mr. W. Murphy, Capt. Rowland and Mrs. Rowland, Mr. Geo. Devey, Mr. Jack M. Headley, Mrs. F. Gray, Mr. W. Kayes, Mr. Tom Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. Croydon, Mr. R. T. Mackenzie, Mr. Alf. Norton, Mr. Jacob Studt, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Panton, Mr. Mestray, Mr. C. Deakin, Stanley Barron, and many others.

There were an enormous number of most beautiful wreaths and other floral tributes.

News of the death of Mr. James W. Bostock, or "Jim" Bostock as he will be affectionately known by his friends, has been received with feelings of regret by a large circle of friends in showland, a loss we share with them as he was one of our oldest friends in the business. The late Mr. Bostock bore an honoured name and he has kept up its dignity all his life. Few men had travelled so wide, and for many years he toured America and all parts of the Continent and gained a world-wide reputation. In his early days he ran a menagerie and had toured all over with it and on his last return from abroad he toured this country with Anita, a lady he was exhibiting up to the time of his death. He was one of the founders of the Showmen's Guild, or the Showmen and Van Dwellers' Protection Association, as it was then called, and was elected President in 1891 and 1892. Like the majority of showmen, he had had his ups and downs but he was always a worker and Showland is the poorer by his death.



Public Men I have Known.

MR. JOHN DANIEL HAMLYN.

Mr. J. D. Hamlyn has an advantage over most East London public men. He is always in the limelight. It is true he no longer sits on the Borough Council of Stepney, but as "the menagerie man" he is known all over the civilized world. Even in the waste places of the earth, in

the swamps and jungles of India and Africa, and South America, many of the natives have heard of the great white man in far off London town who gives big prices for the wild beasts which they trap. It may possibly occur to them to wonder what he can possibly do with the elephants the gorillas, the hyaenas, and the snakes, which his agents buy from them. For, of course, they know nothing of the Zoological Gardens and the noblemen's parks which he keeps supplied with the rarer animals and birds. But that does not prevent them from providing the strange cargoes which the big ships bring to London Docks for John D. Hamlyn.

You would never guess to look at Mr. Hamlyn that he is as much at home in the society of a gorilla or a kangaroo as you are with a fox terrier. A broad shouldered man of medium height, and with good-humoured face, and hair—what there is left of it—turning grey, eyes kindly but very alert, that is an outline sketch of the wild-beast importer of 221, St. George's Street, Wapping. He is a cheery soul, fond of good company, and with a liking for municipal work. He was for many years a member of the Stepney Borough Council, on which he represented the Tower Ward. He was a regular attendant at the Council meetings and was the chairman of one of its most important committees, the General Purposes. He is very popular in the district where he lives, and it was a great surprise when he went down at the amazing Labour inundation of last November along with many a good man.

I have always thought, however, that it is Poor Law work which chiefly interests him. He has long been a member of the Stepney Board of Guardians, and when he was acting chairman for a whole year through the absence of the chairman, he made such a favourable impression on his colleagues that when the twelve months had expired they elected him as the official chairman for another year. One of Mr. Hamlyn's characteristics is his generous hospitality. A birthday or some special anniversary has frequently been made the excuse for entertaining his colleagues to high tea, pigeon pie being a favourite delicacy at those convivial repasts. Of generous disposition, his hand is always in his pocket at the call of charity, and no good cause ever fails to win a response from him. When presiding at a Board meeting Mr. Hamlyn is a benevolent autocrat, ready to give every member an opportunity of expressing his views, but allowing no one to take a liberty. His rulings, though fair, are invariably definite, and are seldom questioned. He and the old members are now in a minority on the Stepney Guardians, but he is held in respect by the Labour representatives now that they have got over their first suspicion of everything and everybody not belonging to their own party.

Of course, it is as a naturalist that Mr. Hamlyn is best known, not in East London only, but in every quarter of the globe where an interest exists in the preservation of wild animals. Does a society, or a corporation, or a private collector, want to buy an elephant for £400, a zebra for £150, a baboon for £20, a 17ft. python for £50, or any of the rare birds which you read about in books, they have only to apply at 221, St. George's Street and they get what they want. His pride in his animals and reptiles is scarcely less than in the fact that his word is his bond. The price once fixed, there it is to take or leave, and if he is buying, he stands to his bid.

I dare say if you could induce Mr. Hamlyn to tell you of some of his experiences you would find them as entertaining as a story book. His dealings with the great hunters of big game would sound like a romance. But all the same he is a keen, hard headed business man whose sales for a single month recently amounted to £2,000. Mr. Hamlyn is quite frank about it all. He indulges in little confidences in his "Menagerie Magazine," which, somehow or other, he finds time to send out each month to subscribers all over the world. A short while ago he published photographs showing himself in company with a pet gorilla which he named "John Daniel"—after himself. This animal he so carefully trained that its intelligence was almost human, and I believe its owner was very fond and very proud of it. Mr. J. D. Hamlyn stands as one of our most interesting public men and he fills a distinct niche of his own in East End life.—"East London Advertiser."

General Notes.

By JOHN D. HAMLYN.

THAT the death is reported from Toro of Mr. R. F. Bell. It is well known (says the "Uganda Herald") that Mr. Bell was a great hunter, and that many big trophies had fallen to his gun. Quite recently he had been buffalo shooting. A wounded animal charged the boy who was with him and who was being badly mauled, when Mr. Bell came to his rescue, and in practically saving the life of his boy received a nasty wound in his arm. It is feared that this encounter with the buffalo, combined with shock, probably brought about his death. Mr. Bell came to this country from South Africa, from which country he brought his fondness for big game shooting. Mr. Bell was also well known in British East Africa, and his many friends will regret to learn of his demise. To his bereaved widow we extend our sympathies.

THAT the additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie include a Mongolian wild horse, a lion from Senegambia, a Cape hyrax, and various reptiles. Visitors to the Gardens during November numbered 28,560, over a third more than last year's November total. From January 1 to November 30 there were 1,482,039 visitors, the total exceeding last year's by 653,000. Gate money for the period, £43,156, is more than double last year's.

THAT the Polar Bear cubs lately born in the Society's Gardens are dead. Barbara is disconsolate. Several interesting specimens have arrived lately, particulars of which shall be given in our next issue.

THAT "John Daniel," the gorilla, who has lately been indisposed, continues to improve. The swelling in the gland will soon subside and be normal.

THAT Mr. Wilfrid Frost is proceeding to the Malay Archipelago on behalf of the Zoological Society, and is expected to return by the end of June.

THAT a new Zoological Society has been inaugurated. It is not likely to prove a rival to the older institution in Regent's Park, for the two have little in common. The Mitre Zoo Society, the newcomer, has benevolent, social, and intellectual objects. Its only connection with zoology is the entirely laudable one of helping those societies which are devoted to the interests of our dumb friends, especially the smaller organisations whose needs are not so widely known as some of the larger ones. Mr. Colin Oliphant, who presided at last night's dinner held at the Titre Tavern, Chancery Lane, said that there were no people more devoted to animals than the British. The Mitre Zoo Society did not intend to compete with other societies, but to help them in carrying on their humanitarian work.

THAT Mr. W. T. Page received a small consignment on the S.S. "Malancha"—2 storks, some ducks and bulluls.

THAT there is no further news of a living Brontosaur. But I still believe in unknown monsters being in the vast African swamps.

The following cutting has been sent me by a correspondent:—

THE BENONI MONSTER.

It is not unreasonable to believe that in secluded spots may be found the last of the ichthyosaurus, or the last of the plesiosaurus, or of some of the contemporaries of these ancient inhabitants of the earth. The latest evidence in support of this belief comes from a spot on the coast of North Borneo, known as Benoni. Here in a cave by the sea there

undoubtedly exists a monstrous creature, which may be either an abnormally developed crocodile or a direct descendant of some primeval branch of the saurian family. The attention of a European official of the North Borneo Company was quite recently directed to the existence of this animal by the natives of the place. They showed him the track which the unknown creature had left on the sand when leaving its cave dwelling for the sea. Round about were the tracks of ordinary crocodiles, which are numerous in this locality. But the track of the unknown was very different to these.

The track of the crocodile is one continuous line, caused by the dragging of the tail, and at intervals the marks of the feet of the reptile turned outward from the body. Now the track of the unknown also showed a continuous line, but so much deeper and more pronounced as to argue a much larger and heavier tail than the largest known crocodile ever possessed. The marks of the feet were also there, but instead of being turned outward from the body, they were turned inward, under the body. They also were much larger than those of an ordinary crocodile. Those are facts to which an English gentleman, and an official is prepared to testify.

The natives, when questioned, declared that they had seen the animal, which they described as having the body of a huge crocodile, feet which turned inward, and a huge, snake-like neck, surmounted by a head also resembling that of a huge snake. Is not this suggestive of the plesiosaurus? Perhaps some of your readers who are learned in natural history can answer the question. It is inconceivable that those poor fishermen had ever seen the columns of "Punch" or studied the history of the world geologically.

As a preliminary test, strong pagars were built (chiefly of bamboo) round the entrance of the cave where the monster resided. These—intact at night—were found entirely demolished in the morning, and the tracts showed that the beast had come down to the water in the usual way and removed the obstruction as if it were a straw. It is quite agreed that a huge crocodile might have forced the pagars but it would have done so by getting under them and forcing them up. These pagars were destroyed from the top. Next an attempt was made to smoke the monster out of his den, and this was done in such a way as to make it certain that there must be another exit to the cave from which the creature can get away to the sea. Thus the matter stands, and a fine thing exists in Benoni for adventurous sportsmen.

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